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Indiana free-traders have fresh rea-

son to rejoice in the Democratic victory in November. It knocked in the head the project to establish a lace factory in Richmond. It is said that the President has inti-

mated that he has no favors to bestow upon Republican members of the House who are not on duty all the short session. That's right.

Most Democrats in the House are said to be better satisfied with the Republican proposition for the apportionment of Representatives than with any they can devise-which is an admission of the superiority of Republicans as legislators.

THE announcement made on Saturday by the French Minister of Finance of his intention of consulting with the government of the United States and the European powers relative to holding monetary conference in 1891 is a further reason against "impulsive legislation" on the silver question.

WHEN all the irredeemable paper money which the Alliance platform calls for is issued there will be no need of free comage of silver, because the product of the silver-mines, pound for pound can never be as cheap as the best quality of paper devoted to the making of paper money. There will be no silver

It is strange that the Irishmen, after years of experience in the control of American local politics, should prove themselves in English affairs the poorest politicians in the world. If they could have played more directly into the hands of the Tories than they have during the past two weeks, it would take a genius to discover how.

THE latest advices from South Carolina are that Governor Tillman will be elected United States Senator to succeed Gen. Wade Hamptom, on the ground that he can do more in the national Senate for the farmers than he can in the executive office of South Carolina. But the change is not regarded with favor by old Democrats.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal whose communication is printed in another column, calls attention to the present bungling law relative to vital statistics and suggests a reform. The main object of the present law seems to be to make fees for local secretaries of boards of health. Such records should be kept in a public office by a responsible official.

ACCORDING to Senator Turple the colored voters in Indiana are suppressed because none of them are elected to any department of the State government. He could just as well declare that all the voters in the country under twentyfive years of age are "suppressed" because they are debarred by the Constitution from being Representatives in Con-

It is entirely in keeping with the make-up of human nature for Democratic and mugwump organs to denounce the federal election bill as a force bill. The man who makes larceny a profession regards all statutes which interfere with his vocation as "force" laws. The proposed election law interferes with the larceny of elections-a Democratic

THE fact that the lawyer of Mayor Grant, of New York city, disclaimed any purpose on the part of Superintendent Portet and other officials of the Census Br cau to not fairly count the population of that city, repudiates the oftrepeated charges of the mugwump and Democratic press to the effect that the alleged short count was the result of a

conspiracy. THA Philadelphia Record seems to be under the impression that the government pays the fees of pension attorneys out of its own pocket, so to speak; and grows very indignant over the extravagance. When the Record learns that the persons to whom the pension certificates are granted are responsible for the fees it will not be half so mad. It does not love the veterans well enough to care how great a percentage of their pensions is lost to them.

THE total imports of the United States our favor of \$43,351,107. The balance in our favor the previous year was \$32,534,-930, while during the last year of Cleveland's administration it was on the other side of the ledger, being \$44,549,401 against us. It is so plain that free trade would cause a very large balance against us every year that some free-traders | States have been examined, nearly 2,800 contend that it is a sign of prosperity, in all, and complete abstracts of the

produce we could not buy, and the fact that we are importing more than we export shows that we are accumulating wealth. This might be a good argument if the imports did not have to be paid for, or if pay-day never came, but it always does. No person and no people can accumulate wealth by accumulating debts, unless they intend to pay by repudiation. The absurdity of the claim that a balance of trade against us is a sign of prosperity shows the fallacy and folly of a system that requires such arguments.

AS TO SILVER LEGISLATION.

Several bills for the free coinage of silver have already been introduced in Congress, and there are indications of a determined effort to secure the passage of such a measure. The feeling i stronger, relatively, in the Senate than in the House, and, by an interesting coincidence, it also happens that the number of silver-mine-owners is relatively larger in the Senate than in the House, while several members of both bodies who are not interested in mines are charged with being speculatively interested in silver. It is a very unfortunate and very dan-

gerous feature of our financial legisla-

tion that questions of this kind cannot be considered and discussed solely on their merits and in the light of sound financial principles and experience. It is little less than appalling to think that the disposition of a measure so important and far-reaching in its consequences as the free coinage of silver should be controlled, or, in the slightest degree, influenced, by class or personal interests. Abstractly considered, the measure goes to the root of our financial system. Its enactment would materially affect business of all kinds, prices, wages, the purchasing power of money, our foreign commercial relations and the specie basis of our currency system. Just how or to what extent it would affect these interests, and whether the net result would be injurious or beneficial, is more or less a matter of conjecture, but certainly a matter of such supreme importance should be considered solely as a financial question and decided with exclusive reference to its effects on the national finances and the welfare and prosperity of the people. If it would probably drive gold out of the country and reduce the United States to an exclusive silver basis it is of vital importance to consider what the further effects of such a condition would be. If it would probably make this country the dumpingground of all silver-producing countries and cause an undue inflation of our currency, that is a very important matter to be considered. the measure is such far-reaching import that it should be considered in the light of the soundest principles of finance and the best knowledge that can be brought to bear on the subject. The idea of allowing any class or personal interest to influence its dis-

position is simply monstrous. The proper ground for Republicans to take on the silver question is the same as that which they will undoubtedly take on the tariff question, viz., no further legislation this session. The present silver law was passed after thorough and exhaustive discussion. It represents the best sentiment of the Republican party, and is the result of careful deliberation and various compromises. It is itself an experimental measure, and we do not yet know what its ultimate results will be. It will be time enough to go further in the same direction when we shall have ascertained that the results of the present law are such as to justify a further advance. There should be no "impulsive legislation" in the supposed interest of silver.

THE FORTHCOMING MORTGAGE REPORT. During the past four years that class of Democratic workers who are laboring under the impression that nothing short of financial ruin can put the people in a frame of mind in which they will vote the Democratic ticket or do like desperate deeds, have been publishing figures to show that the farms of the country are hopelessly mortgaged because of the Republican policy of protection. True, they could not make the mortgage a natural result of the tariff, but they did the best they could. What they lacked in logic they made up in abuse of the millionaire manufacturers who exist chiefly in the imagination of the unscrupulous and blatant demagogue. These misrepresentations were used for all they were worth during the campaign of 1888. Localities in the West were flooded with mortgage circulars in which pending ruin was emphasized in fullface type. Many conservative Democrats deplored the proclamation of bankruptcy as a blow at the prosperity and credit of the new States. The bankruptcy scheme did not work in 1888; nevertheless, its authors did not give it up, but increased the amount of the mortgages in the Western States, and began the second mortgage-calamity campaign about a year ago. Among those who engaged in this disreputable assault upon the credit of the Western States was the literary head of the Democratic end of the State-house. Among the mortgage indebtedness reported in the various States were the following: Indiana, \$635,000,000; Iowa, \$507,000,000; Kansas, \$235,000,000; Michigan, \$500,000,000; Ohio, \$1,127,000,000; Wisconsin, \$357,000,000. It was early shown that these figures were ridiculously erroneous, and, in the case of Ohio, it was shown that the mortgages exceeded the value of all the real estate outside of a few large cities. Nevertheless, all the changes were rung on the false figures and the tables of mortgage indebtedness were for the year ending with October were | printed time and again until a few \$817,324,233, and the exports were \$860.- | months ago, when it became known that 275,340, showing a balance of trade in | the Census Bureau, acting under the order of Congress, was investigating the mortgage indebtedness of the country.

that the time had come to stop. The agents of the Census Bureau have completed their work. The official records of all the counties in the United the argument being that if we did not mortgages which have been put on respondent says: "Judge Turpie, on the

The plotters against prosperity knew

record during the last decade have been secured, except in ten counties, where only partial information could be obtained. The bureau is putting the result of this rigid examination in the form of a report, but the total of the mortgages which have been put on record in ten years has been ascertained and it is \$850,000,000 for the whole country, or \$215,000,000 more than the prophets of calamity assigned to Indiana alone. and \$277,000,000 less than was reported by the free-trade propagandists to be the total of farm mortgages in Ohio. The investigation has been most searching, and the abstracts, as before stated, have been made of mortgages put on record since 1880, and the highest total of such indebted ness is ascertained beyond a doubt, as it is probable that many of the mortgages have been partially paid while standing on record for the full amount, while it is also probable that many mortgages which have been paid have not been discharged on the records, The result of the investigation is most gratifying, because it shows that the burden upon farms and homes is smaller than was generally expected. In a few representative counties minute investigation has been made for the purpose of ascertaining the causes for mortgaging farms. In the cases reported, it appears that 75 per cent. of amounts for which farm mortgages have been given were to secure purchase money. If the purveyors of wretchedness had any sense of shame, this report would silence them; but they have not. They will continue their vocation of black-mailing the prosperity of the country in the interest of the Democratic party.

NO PARTISANISM IN THE CENSUS

Commissioner of the Census Porter has an article in the North American Review vindicating the census work from the charge of partisanism. As to the organization of the office he says:

The law under which the eleventh census was taken is practically the same as that under which General Walker took the tenth census. A few questions, such as those relating to the veterans of the war, to mortgage indebtedness and to the separation of negroes into black, mulatto, quadroon and octoroon, were added by Congress. As far as possible the organization of the Census Office is the same. In no case have their political faith, but in every case in consequence of statistical training, special knowledge or service in the tenth census. The Census Office is divided into twentyive important divisions. Sixteen of these divisions are in charge of men chosen in 1880 for the same work by my predecessor, deneral Walker. There are among them Democrats, Republicans, mugwumps free-traders and protectionists. The population division is in charge of statistician who received his training from Col. Carroll D. Wright, and was recommended to me by that gentleman as the best-equipped man for the place in the country, and the man he would have selected if Superintendent of Census. The remaining divisions-those of church statistics; wealth, debt and taxation; national and State finance; farms, homes and mortgages; agriculture; mines and mining; statistics of Indians, and supervisors' correspondence-are in charge of eminent, and capable experts, with national and foreign reputations in their several lines of statistical work. Besides those having charge of divisions there are from twenty to thirty expert special agents making special investigations-three-fourths of whom were employed in the tenth census, and not one of whom was appointed for political reasons. To invalidate the eleventh census, therefore, is to attack the integrity o nearly every man who took part in the tenth census. To question the fitness of the appointments is to discount the judg-ment of the first census expert in the United States, perhaps in the world, General Walker, for he has pronounced them, as a whole, "almost perfect."

General Walker is universally conceded to be standard authority in census matters. He is not a Republican. The foregoing statement shows that the present organization of the Census Office is practically the same that it was under General Walker in 1880, and that sixteen of the twenty-five divisions are in charge of the same persons appointed and trained by him. Of the expert special agents who have been employed in making special inquiries three-fourths are persons who were employed in the last census, and not one was appointed for political reasons. The supervisors were selected with reference to their fitness for the work, some of them being Democrats, and the enumerators were appointed on the recommendation of the supervisors. The superintendent makes an indignant denial of the charge of partisanism in the organization or work of the office, and challenges the closest inspection of every part of it. No fair-minded man can read his statement without being impressed with its truth. fulness and convinced that the attacks on the census are made solely and purely for partisan purposes.

PROFESSOR ELY, of Johns Hopkins University, says, in an essay on municipal government, that "it is a great problem to know how to provide for growing municipal expenses; yet nature herself seems to have made provision therefor in those pursuits which may be classed as natural monopolies!" By natural monopolies he means especially the furnishing of water, light and transportation. In speaking of the propriety of cities owning their gas-works, h

Philadelphia charges consumers \$1.50 per ,000 feet for gas, and getsan annual profit of \$1,000,000. Richmond, Va., pays7 per cent, of her municipal expenses out of the profits of her gas-works. Wheeling, W. Va., owns her gas-works, and gets a handsome profit for her city treasury, and Berlin, Prussia, pays 18 per cent. of her municipal expenses out of the profits of her gas-works. Indeed I do not know of a case where the city makes its own gas that it does not make a

handsome profit on it. We are as yet only on the threshold of the question of municipal government. It is a great problem, and, under universal suffrage, is likely to develop phases and difficulties unknown to the cities of other countries. Ultimately, no doubt, all cities will own their gas and water-works. It may be a long time before that comes to pass, but it will come eventually.

An admiring Washington correspondent says: "Mr. Voorhees is a giant in stature, a fierce-looking man, with voice calculated to strike terror to the hearts of his enemies. He knows the value of the volume and reverberation of this voice, too, and proceeds accordingly. It is like the roar of the lion. which paralyzes all other animals with fear, so that they all the more easily become his victims." What a great and noble attribute is such a voice! Of the other Indiana Senator the admiring cor-

other hand, is a small man, physically, and has a still, small voice. It is almost squeaking voice, though, at times, a dramatic and intense tone makes it while anything but musical, quite effective." Happy the State which is represented in the Senate by two such diverse and picturesque voices!

THE Boston Herald recently stated, in an editorial on "Protection vs. Free Trade," that even so stanch a Republican as Senator Hoar, in one of his campaign speeches last month, spoke of free trade as "the desired and ultimate end of tariff legislation." In reply, Senator Hoar has written a letter, in which he says there is no truth whatever in the statement; that his views in regard to the benefits of protection are among his strongest convictions, and have only been strengthened by observation and experience. He adds:

I think the protective policy has developed, is developing, and will hereafter develop, the greatness, glory, happiness and wealth of the United States. I think, also that the wealth, happiness, greatness and glory of the United States are a great blessng and boen to the poor of all lands. . She is a greater blessing to mankind by her example of the effect of self-government and well-ordered liberty than she can possibly be by buying the goods of other nations at prices determined by pauperrates of wages. When other countries have established popular institutions, have elevated their workmen to the condition of ours, have given them their full and equal share in government, and are ready to pay as good wages as we do, then we may be ready for free trade.

That is a patriotic view of the case, and an unanswerable argument in favor of protection.

A PROMINENT citizen of Washington who has just returned from abroad, and who was in London during the recent financial squeeze, says the city had a narrow escape from a widespread panic. The assistance of the Bank of France came just in time to avert the calamity, which, but for that, would have been inevitable. This gentleman says the losses of English capitalists in South American speculations have been enormous, and that it will be some time before confidence is restored in English commercial circles. He adds:

The crisis has helped us in this respect that it has demonstrated to the world, and to no country more than England, that we can take care of ourselves over here. The way New York withstood the crash was a surprise to Londoners and an agreeable one, I can assure you, to Americans staying in London at the time. It opened the eyes of foreigners and raised this country considerably in their estimation as a money

THE New York Evening Post, which wants free trade in everything but books, is pleased with the passage of the copyright bill in the House, and says: "Those whose opposition to the bill was based on the fear that international copyright would make foreign books dearer, we feel sure will two years hence be unwilling to recall this particular objection." This is what the advocates of protection to all American products are saying about the effect of the McKinley bill, and the Post sneers at and denies their assertions. Perhaps it will kindly explain why, if protected books will not be dearer, protected woolens and other necessities must be increased in price. It is a poor rule that does not work the same way twice.

THE Manufacturer, a Philadelphia paper, published in the interest of American manufacturers, says if there is anything more in the protective system than higher wages for working people American manufacturers have yet to discover the fact. It adds:

On behalf of the manufacturers of the Inited States we make the assertion that they can stand free trade if the rest of the people can. Give them such a measure of ree trade as England has and put wages (as in that event they surely will be put) upon the European level and they can prosper just as British manufacturers prosper.

Observe the condition: American manufacturers can do business under free trade if American wages are put on a level with foreign wages. That is the gist of the whole matter. It is a question of wages.

THE serious rupture in the Alliance which was imminent Saturday morning was prevented by compromise, but it came too late to stifle the charges made against Dr. Macune by President Hull of Missouri. The fact that he admits that, as editor of the national organ, he borrowed \$2,000 of a railroad senatorial candidate in Georgia, went to Georgia to push his candidacy and rides on railroad passes will not tend to commend him to the farmer at home nor increase the confidence of the public in the managers of an organization who practically sanction such things by the adoption of whitewashing report.

THAT eminent ex-nurse of the "rag baby" and general all-round political crank, General Rice, of Kansas, seems to be about the most numerous man about the Ocala convention. He has given his professianal services gratuitously at the birth of every new political movement that has come into existence within the past twenty years, and every one of them has died early. The Alliance is a lusty infant, but Rice's evil eye is pretty sure to prove fatal.

A YOUNG man in Kittery, Me., noting the success of Messrs. Blaine and Reed, aspired to statesmanship by being elected to the Legislature. He secured the nomination, made his mark on the stump, and retired to his home the night after the voting with the full assurance of an election, which would open to him a great career. Everybody admitted his election, but when the certificate of election was made out by the officials at the Capitol it was addressed to Horace Mitchell, and the official letter was put into his uncle's postoffice box, to whom that name belongs. The uncle opened the letter, and was filled with disgust. He had not been a candidate for the Legislature. and it is the last place to which he wants to go. Indeed, he declares that he will not move an inch toward the State Capitol. Still, he is elected. His nephew, who bears the name of Horace Mitchell, jr., wants to go to the Legislature as much as a man ever did, but the votes, as returned, show that he did not receive one of them. He is the victim of the omission of the fatal "jr." which is attached to his name.

TWENTY-ONE years ago John Blyen was tried and convicted by the courts of Kentucky for the murder of a family of four persons. While he was in jail, pending his sentence, his attorney appealed to the United States Supreme Court for a new trial. After three years the appeal was granted, but in the meantime a new judge

and prosecuting officer had been elected. and other cases occupying the court, less and less attention was given to Blyen, until his case was forgotten, his counsel having died. He would have died in jail had not an official, in cleaning out some pigeon holes, recently, come across the papers in his case, and a new trial was ordered. Now it turns out that all the witnesses are dead. and that no one in Vanceburg or Kentucky knows anything about the circumstances of the case. As there is no evidence to convict him, it is said that he must be set at liberty. He was a robust man when he was sent to jail, but now he is a physical wreck from long confinement If he is an innocent man he is a victim of the injustice of the law's delay.

AT a charitable entertainment held in Cincinnati, Saturday night, Mr. James E. Murdoch, the veteran actor, recited T. Buchanan Read's celebrated poem, "Sheridan's Ride." The poem was written for Mr. Murdoch and recited by him for the first time in Cincinnati on the evening of Oct. 21, 1864, at a benefit performance. At the entertainment Saturday night Mr. Murdoch made the following statement of the circumstances under which it was writ-

It was written, said Mr. Murdoch, at the house of Mr. Cyrus Garrett. Mr. Garrett was a me-chauic and rose early to go to his place of busi-ness, and then returned for breakfast. On this horning he came back and found the family at breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Read and myself were present, and he threw down upon the table s copy of Harper's Weekly with a picture of Sheri dau on his black charger. Turning to Read, he said, "These illustrated papers have taken your breath as an artist and now they are beating you at poetry, for this picture is a poem. Read, you ought to write a poem for Murdoch to read to-

"You can't order a poem as you can a coat, said Read, a little nealed. "Read," said I, "write it. It is a glorious sul ject. There will be a great house to-night, and know I can put sound, if not fury, into it."

Read agreed to "think about it" and went up stairs. Soon Mrs. Read came down and sale "Thomas wants a pot of green tea, and says not to disturb him unless the house is afire."

At 2 o'clock the poem was finished. Read copied it out in a good big hand, and Read threw himself down on the hearth rug and read it over to me, so I could get the metrical swing. must here state that a few days after, on journey to New York, Mr. Read interpolated the stanza ending "And Sheridan tifteen miles away." It was read a few days after, on the birthday of William Cullen Bryant, and the man-useript given to his friend Bayard Taylor, who had it printed. Bryant said on this occasion: "Read has made a lucky hit. He has written a poem that will live as long as 'Young Lochinvar graces the English language." This frank statement should set at rest all the wild-goose stories about when and where "Sheridan's Ride" was

THE Boston Herald remarks that "no President since Grant has shown such a fondness for horseflesh as President Harrison." A fondness for horseflesh is not an objectionable trait, but the Herald will hardly succeed in its apparent desire to convey the idea that President Harrison is a "horsey" person. What gives occasion for its remark it is impossible to say, since the occupants of the White House stables during this administration have been brought to the attention of the public far less than were Mr. Cleveland's everlasting "seal browns,"

THE Sioux would make first-class Demo crats. It seems that the basis of their hos tility is a desire for a census recount. They borrowed the idea from the Tammany

To the Editor of the Indiapapolis Journal: To settle a dispute will you give price on hogs, cattle, wheat and corn ten days before November election, 1890, and ten days after election.
PLYMOUTH, Ind., Dec. 5. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The following figures are taken from the market reports of the dates named: Oct. 25, medium to good shipping cattle, \$3.20@ 3.60; hogs, heavy packers, \$4.1212@4.20; mixed, \$3.90@4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.0018, with usual percentage of difference on other grades; corn. No. 1 white, 53c. Nov. 14, medium to good shipping cattle, \$3.20@3.60; hogs, heavy packers, \$3.80@4; mixed, \$3.60@ 3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 9812c; corn, No. 1

white, 5412c. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Disrespect Intended. Grandmother-There, Tommy, I wouldn't er over such a little thing as a mashed finger. Tommy-I wouldn't neither if I was old an tough as you are.

Effects of Alarm. Yabsley-They say that if a woman is fright ened by some sound in the night she promptly pulls the covers over her head and goes to sleep again. Is that so, Wickwire!

Wickwire-Guess it is. That's the way the alarm clock seems to affect our cook.

Mr. Wickwire-Well, I see the woman next door has not borrowed the cook-stove yet. Mrs. Wickwire-No, not yet. But let me tell you. She came in this afternoon and the first thing she said was that she noticed my hair was the same shade as hers, and I said "yes," and she said she was sure that was what the papers would call "quite a coincidence," and I said "yes, indeed;" and then she said she always believed in people being neighborly, and I said "why, to be sure," though it nearly choked me and then, without any ifs nor ands, she asked me if I wore a switch. I think I must have looked a little offended, for she began saying she "hoped I wouldn't feel hurt, but the fact was she was looking for company this evening and if I did wear a switch and could possibly spare it just for a few hours she never would forget my kind ness as long as she lived. Now did-you-ever. Mr. Wickwire-Can't say I ever did.

Unconsidered Trifles. The Irish situation at present is . composed chiefly of potatoes, Parnell and politics-with too small a proportion of the first.

The prolonged inactivity of Jack the Ripper gives rise to the suspicion that he may be studying for the stage.

The Indians never harm an idiot. Why not send out a regiment of dudes to suppress the The new game, "tiddledywinks," which seems

to have taken such a firm hold on "sassiety," requires about the same degree of mental effort as the early American pastime of spitting at A comparison by Wun Lung:

Reputation is the collar white, To fullest sight revealed; But character's the bosom smooth, Though by the vest concealed. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

HENRY GEORGE has announced his retire ment from the Standard, the weekly news paper that he founded four years ago. VON MOLTKE'S wife was an English girl Mary Burt, and the old man spends an hour each day in meditation beside her tomb. DR. SAPPY, the eminent physiologist, as serts that the stomach contains 5,000,000

THERE is talk of making Rev. Charles H. Strong, at present a pastor in Savannah, the successor of the late Bishop Beckwith,

glands by which the gastric juice is se-

JUDGE COOLEY, of the Interstate-commerce Commission, began a course of lectures before the Yale Law School last week on the interstate-commerce act. M. DE FREYCINET, having become a can-

didate for the vacant seat in the French Academy, all the other candidates with the exception of Zola have withdrawn. THE late B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") sent his old friend Colonel Clapp, of the Boston Journal, his own obituary over

a year ago, leaving only the date of his death to be inserted. ERNEST RENAN, the French religious historian and critic, lives in a modest house that seems almost lost in the woods of Brittany. He is a tall and very stout man, with curious long hair. His welcome is al-

kindness. Never a bitter word crosses his lips, and he is greatly beloved by the peas-ants of his neighborhood.

MISS CAROLINE PHELPS STOKES, of Ansonia, Conn., is a wealthy young lady who

loves her own town, and believes in doing it some good. She will build a public library and present it to the town.

DURING the season which has just closed the mountain palaces of the late King of Bavaria have been visited by 80,000 persons. and the amount received from them in admission fees has exceeded \$60,000.

POSTMASTER ALDRICH, of Mendon, Mass. is going to resign. He was appointed by President William Henry Harrison, and he thinks it would be a graceful thing to allow President Benjamin Harrison to appoint his successor. THE least pretentions duke in christen-

dom, according to New York gossip, is his Grace of Marlborough, who is in this country in search of knowledge upon commercial and mechanical subjects, especially in the electrical line. MR. J. C. AYER is negotiating for the purchase of one of the most magnificent hotels

on the Champs Elysees in Paris. The price demanded is \$600,000, which is not considered excessive, in view of the fact that the house is one of the most superb in Paris. VENICE is one of the poorest cities in Italy. It has 140,000 inhabitants. Of these

no less than 40,000 have their names in-

scribed on the books of the "Congregazione

di Carita" as recipients of relief; that is to say, nearly one-fourth of the population are paupers. VICTORIEN SARDOU, the French playwright, is entering his sixtieth year in robust and vigorous health. He has never been ill, and attributes his immunity from

disease to the fact that he takes eight hours sleep every night and is never bothered by his digestion. THE Turkish minister at Washington, Mayroyeni Bey, has recently received from the Sultan the grand cordon of the Order of the Mediidie, a distinction which is never

awarded in Turkey to diplomatic officers whose rank is below that of embassador. Mavroyeni Bey, an envoy, is the first officer of his rank who has received the honor. MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who lives now in Spencer House, London, is said to receive as many offers of marriage as any widow in the British metropolis. She has the entire income of the \$8,000,000 estate. now very much increased, left by her bus-band. After her death it will be divided

between her son, who is in his thirteenth year, and Miss Van Wart, a granddaughter of Mr. Roberts. In Chicago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a foundlings' home that owns \$125,000 worth of property, day nurseries and kindergartens that have cared for 15,929 children during the past year, an Anchorage mission for homeless women that sheltered 4,000 girls last year. a Bethesda Inn, a cheap lodging-house for

men that accommodated 52,540 men last year, free medical dispensaries, etc. CAPTAIN VON PLUESKOW, of the First Regiment of the Guards, in Potsdam, has long enjoyed the reputation of being the tallest soldier in the German army. This distinction, however, is no longer his. A few weeks ago a so-called "volunteer" was enrolled in one of the regiments of the Garde du Corps, who is six feet ten inches tall, while the captain is "only" six feet six inches in height. The "volunteer" is taller than any man who has served in the

German army since 1850. STANLEY eays that certain portions of Africa will always be worthless on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. In one instance he saw a column of young grasshoppers ten miles broad by thirty iong marching down a valley, and when the grass was fired against them they were thick enough to smother the flames. This story will be of interest to the old settlers of Kansas, but they know that Mr. Stanley may be mistaken. The grasshopper is not a permanent settler. They may come and go and not return again.

When I was young and green as grass,
The folks called pudding-gravy, sass:
And when they changed it seemed a farce,
To call for pudding-dip as sarce:
Now, old-school folks are at a less,
When they called a farce at a less, When they are asked to take some soss And I intend to make a fuss, If folks begin to call it suss.

-Yankee Blade. Brains in the Presidential Chair.

Albion W. Tourgee, in Chicago Inter Ocean. The message of President Harrison is one of which every American statesman, every American patriot and every American scholar may well be proud, whether he agrees with him politically or not. Saving the two matchlessly eloquent inaugurals of the peerless Lincoln there is nothing in our whole presidential literature more worthy to be commended either to the student of politics or of letters as a model of official method and literary style. A Democratic illustrated journal has lately taken especial pains to caricature Mr. Harrison, over and over again, as a man of diminutive stature. The message shows very clearly that breadth of beam is not the most essential s to an the pres dential chair. Wind and bottom may be the most important points of a horse, and may even count for something in the mere politician, but brains, and dignity, and patriotism are very desirable qualities in a President, whom the future will judge as well as to-day, and by whose qualities, rather than by his physical proportions, the future will also estimate the character of the people he represents.

President Harrison's Advice. Washington Special to Philadelphia Times.

A few days ago he said to a Republican Senator who asked him what he thought of the passage of the bill: "You want the bankruptcy bill passed; you want the apportionment bill passed; you want the appropriation bills passed, and you want the elections bill passed, and you are in a position to know that all this work cannot be accomplished in the few short months of this session. Very well, then; there is only one thing to be done. Revise your rules and pass them all. By this means all the work before the Senate can be accomplished, whereas if you undertake to pass the elections billby ordinary methods it will either be talked to death or the entire session will be consumed in its consideration.

There is a general impression that the Republicans mean to pass the force bill. A number of Senators on both sides of the chamber have been feeling the pulse of the members of the House on the subject, and the Democratic members have reached the conclusion that there will be a change of the rules, and the odious force bill foisted

The Alliance Scheme. Hartford Courant.

These Southern editors assume that, while the Western farmers are to smash the Republican party into smithereens, the Southern farmers are to remain as good Democrats as ever. This would be a fine arrangement for the Democratic party, no doubt, but will it meet the views of the Western members of the Alliance? They are already beginning to be heard from in emphatic dissent. Their notion is that it's a poor rule which won't work both ways, and that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

President Polk. Cansas City Times (Dem.)

President Polk, national leader of the Farmers' Alliance of America, shows himself wholly at fault, not only as a historian. but even as a correct observer of the current events of the times, in which he lives. Judging from his unguarded utterances and wildly erroneous conclusions, President Polk of the Alliance does not promise to be President Polk of the White House.

The Way Newspapers Illustrate.

One of the latest alleged portraits of Sitting Bull shows the renowned red-skin with a black velvet ribbon about his neck and a ruching. Evidently some one is working off mistit Lydia Pinkhams.

Not that Kind of a House.

Washington Post. If the next House shows a true regard for honesty and justice it will seat the choice of the voters of the Seventh South Carolina congressional district.

The Mugwump Would Still Hesitate. ew York Evening Post. If we were a Manyeuma of the Banalya camp, we should hesitate long before em-bracing Christianity.